Government wish to place on record their high appreciation of the thorough manner in which the Committee has gone into this highly technical matter, and to convey their thanks to the Chairman and members of the Committee for the valuable work done by them.

A. C. NIRVANI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Places Sri N. S. Ramachandra, M.A., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat on Special Duty in charge of the arrangements in connection with the session of the Lagistative Assembly commencing at Bangalore from 20th March 1952.

ORDER No. L.D. 2267-74—L.A. 74-51-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 6TH MARCH 1952.

Sri N. S. Ramachandra, M.A., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, is placed on Special Duty to be in charge of the arrangements in connection with the Session of the Legislative Assembly commencing at Bangalore from Thursday the 20th March 1952.

2. Members of the Legislative Assembly are requested to place themselves in communication with Sri N. S. Ramachandra for any information or assistance that they may require at Bangalore during the said sessions of the Assembly.

3. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, the Commissioner, City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation and the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Bangalore, are requested to render all reasonable help to the officer on Special Duty.

N. R. JAYA RAO,
Legal Remembrancer and
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Civil Supplies Department for the year 1950-51.

READ—

Report on the Administration of the Civil Supplies Department for the year 1950-51, received with letter No. T. 6225, dated the 25th August 1951, from the Controller of Civil Supplies.

ORDER No. C. 1685-6—33-50-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 6TH MARCH 1952.

Recorded.

Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., continued to be in charge of the Department as Controller of Civil Supplies during the year under report.

Textiles.—In accordance with the All-India Policy, the Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 and the Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948 were substituted by the Indian Cotton (Textiles) Control Order, 1948 and the Indian Cotton (Textiles) (Control of Movement) Order, 1948 with effect from the 21st October 1950. The Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949 and the Cotton Textiles (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1951 were made applicable to the State during the year. The Mysore Licensing Orders for cloth and yarn continued to be in force in the State.

Procurement.—The department continued to supply cloth to the consumers through the three agencies.—Nominees, wholesale cloth dealers and the retail cloth dealers with suitable margins of profit to each agency. There were 24 nominees, 380 wholesalers inclusive of 71 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies,

10,200 retailers inclusive of 1,150 Co-operative Societies doing cloth business in the State during the year under report. Thirty-four thousand one hundred and eighteen bales of cloth (both local and outside mills) were procured to the State under allotment as against 24,881 bales procured during the previous year. The supply of cloth to the State during the year fell below the basic quota of 4,700 bales per month fixed to the State, causing scarcity of cloth during the marriage and festival season when it was needed most. This was however, partly made good by *ad-hoc* allotment of 1,200 bales of Bombay and Ahmedabad goods through the Textile Commissioner and also permission to utilise February and March 1951 packings of the local goods by advance delivery from the mills.

Distribution.—The department made arrangements to supply cloth and yarn to the consumers of rural and urban parts at the district and the taluks levels and even at village level in some areas. Certain varieties of cloth such as Buckingham and Carnatic Mill cloth and Mettur goods which were keenly in demand were released direct from the nominees to retail Co-operative Societies for sale to consumers throughout the State. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills and Calico Mills were permitted to sell cloth direct to the consumers at their show rooms on food ration cards.

Yarn.—There were eight procurers, 42 wholesalers and 360 retailers inclusive of co-operative institutions dealing in yarn during the year under report. Out of the basic quota of 1,600 bales per month, 1,000 bales were allotted to the handloom industry and the balance to powerloom factories. About 1,200 powerlooms and 35,000 handlooms were in receipt of regular quota of yarn.

Advantage was also taken by the department to obtain lapsed quota of yarn of other Provinces and States. This resulted in plentiful supply of yarn temporarily necessitating the removal of restrictions over distribution. However, when the yarn quota to the State was cut down due to the export policy adopted by the Government of India, the department itself took up the work of distributing yarn to the powerlooms and the handlooms in the State. The department also obtained allotment out of yarn manufactured by Sri Ganesar Mills and permitted the dealers to purchase free sale yarn from mills outside to get over the scarcity.

Distribution.—The Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society was formed in the State to facilitate handlooms weavers obtaining yarn through the Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

Cement.—The Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948 continued to be in force during the year under report. The major portion of the production of cement from Bhadravati Factory which was raised from 1,800 tons to 6,000 tons per month from the month of November 1950, was utilised in the State. Government of India also increased the allotment of cement from 4,000 tons to 7,800 tons per month. With the improvement in the supply of cement in the State the department relaxed the permit system all over the State.

There were 188 cement stockists in the State at the close of the year.

Cotton.—The Cotton Control Order, 1950 came into force in the State with effect from 12th September 1950 replacing the Mysore Cotton Control Order, 1949. As per provisions of the new order, the department was concerned only with the issue of licenses, compilation of cotton statistics and watching the supply position of cotton. The Textile Commissioner delegated the powers of issuing permits for internal movement of cotton, to the Controller of Civil Supplies and the Director of Agriculture. A regional Cotton Advisory Committee for Mysore was also formed.

Drugs.—The Mysore Drugs (Control) Act, 1950 continued to be in force during the year under report. Prices of essential drugs were being fixed under this Act, to be in par with the prices ruling in other parts of the Indian Dominion. The question of the extension of the Drugs Control Act, 1940 to the Mysore State is being examined by Government.

Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act.—This Act continued to be in force during the year and the departmental staff was controlling the prices and supply of consumer goods under this Act.

The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950.—This Act was made applicable to the State with effect from the 2nd February 1950. Articles like non-ferrous metals, bicycles, tyres and tubes, electric bulbs, razor blades, caustic soda, soda ash, tanning materials, raw rubber, casein and infants foods have been brought under the purview of this Act and fair prices fixed. This Act helped the consuming public to obtain their requirements without much effort and at controlled rates.

Procurement of Typewriters.—The department of Civil Supplies procured typewriters to Government Departments. With a view to avoiding extra cost consequent on the revision in rates of typewriters by companies with effect from 1st April 1951, the department made a bulk purchase of 75 typewriters in March 1951 and have been distributing them to the Government Departments at the old rates as and when indents are received.

Enforcement.—During the year under report the department accorded sanction for prosecution in 44 cases for infringement of Textile Control Orders cancelled licenses in 76 cases and warned or suspended for a period ranging from one month to six months for violation of control orders in 568 cases. Under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act the department launched 12 cases out of which eight resulted in conviction with a fine ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500, 13 cases were booked under the Cement Control Order 9 of which resulted in conviction.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The entire expenditure of the department amounting to Rs. 1·65 lakhs was well within the receipts of the department of nearly 5·45 lakhs.

Rewards.—During the year under report a sum of Rs. 2,985 was distributed at the discretion of the Controller of Civil Supplies, on the merits of each case to confidential informants, Enforcement Officers, Executive Officers of the Civil Supplies and Police Departments who helped in detecting cases of infringement of control orders.

The work of the department during the year under report was on the whole satisfactory.

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Secretary to Government,
Food and Agriculture Departments.

Nominates Sri H. Srikantiah as an additional member of the Central Food Council.

READ—

G. O. No. S.D. 4543-68—R. 33-51-12, dated 28th September 1951, reconstituting the Central Food Council and Food Councils for the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Davangere and Kolar Gold Fields.

ORDER NO. S.D. 10151-57—R. 33-51, DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH MARCH 1952.

Government are pleased to nominate Sri H. Srikantiah, Editor, "Federal India and Indian States" Bangalore, as an additional member of the Central Food Council.

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Secretary to Government,
Food and Agriculture Departments.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications at the Government Press, Bangalore.